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A CHECK TO JAPANESE INVASION.
MUNICIPAL VENTURES RETURN PROFITS.
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

No. 41

LABOR CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

A CHECK TO JAPANESE INVASION.

BY ALVA JOHNSTON IN THE "SACRAMENTO BEE."

According to their own figures, the Japanese number about 7,000 in this county, and about 1,500 of these live in the city. The rate at which they are increasing is low enough now to make a trustworthy estimate possible. If the present conditions continue, Sacramento will never be able to boast a brown population much in excess of the figures named. The Japanese Government permits only students, merchants and travelers to come to the United States, and evasions of this restrictive law are decreasing. Indirect immigration, by way of Hawaii and through other detours is being stopped, or considerably reduced.

The Japanese Government, to secure the friendship of the United States, has given way to the sentiment and principle of the people of the Pacific Coast against Asiatic labor, whether Chinese, Japanese, Hindu or Korean, so they be of the indigestible foreign sort. Those Japanese who are here want to have more of their countrymen with them; they say they would like to have many come and help them develop the State. To explain this to the home Government, the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association, a strong organization, recognized as having authority by all of that race within the territory named, a few months ago sent to Japan a representative, loaded down with petitions, statistics and credentials. His mission had the support of virtually all the Japanese in the United States—some 200,000 they declare themselves to be—and nearly all of them are in the States which border on the Pacific Ocean. The representative came back with the report that he could not get the Japanese Minister to listen to him. One thing only would the Government agree to do for its subjects over here, which was to forward them their wives.

Deeply disappointed at this failure, the leaders at first evolved the dazzling project of combining the Japanese in this country and raising enough money by subscriptions to secure a parliamentary interest at home. They experienced not the slightest doubt that such an interest could be secured, if there were enough subscriptions. A meeting was planned at which all prominent Japanese were to assemble and deliberate on the means of influencing Parliament, and swinging it around to their way of thinking. The plan was agitated for a while, but the Japanese Consul at San Francisco discouraged it.

So, for the present, the Japanese in this country have lost hope of getting assistance from those of their own race who are yet back in Japan, in the great work of developing the State.

Many prophets have warned Californians against the yellow races, and the peril they have most insistently foreboded from the admission of large numbers of these peoples is that the white population will be divided, as in slavery days in the South, into classes—landed proprietors and paupers. Pictures have been drawn often, and in lively colors, of California when it is the home of an aristocracy of landlords, with a yellow horde in about the same condition as slaves, and a mass of Americans lower still. But the Japanese, although foreclosed of a future population sufficient to give the prediction a fair test, have yet indicated on a smaller scale that

Special Labor Commissioner for California, H. Weinstock, has made his report to Governor Gillett on conditions existing in France. The report deals with the questions of labor in that country, which he finds to be the most difficult of any in Europe, and is as follows:

LONDON, ENGLAND, October 17, 1908.

To His Excellency, Governor James N. Gillett, Sacramento, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to hand you herewith the sixth installment of my advance partial report in the execution of the commission I hold from you as special labor commissioner, to examine into the labor conditions and labor laws of foreign countries and to report thereon to you, the executive of the State of California.

This installment will deal with the labor laws and the labor conditions which I found in France, where I made an extensive investigation among labor authorities in official, economic and industrial life.

The organization of labor in France is still in a very rudimentary condition. Sixty years ago, when trades unions in England were already free from legislative control, it was still an offense against common law for a handful of French workmen to take joint action with a view to obtaining better conditions from their employer, and it is only since 1884 that trades unions in France have been recognized. In some countries this might have been a sufficiently long period to permit of a fair amount of settling down; but the testimony of practically all the experts whom I have consulted shows that the conditions in France are peculiarly unfavorable to the efficient working of the machinery. The French workman's strong aversion to discipline and restraint tends, in the first place, to keep him outside of any organization, and the result is that the disciplined forces of labor represent only a small fraction of the great body of workers. Side by side with impatience of control there appears to be, in the French workman's character, a deep-rooted mistrust of those in authority, whether his own elected representatives or government officials. No real confidence is placed in any one man or small body of men. There are innumerable splits and dissensions, but there is little united action.

No other country in Europe faces so difficult a situation as does France in dealing with labor problems. This is due not only to the fact that politics and labor questions in France are hopelessly mixed, but also because of the peculiar temperament of the French employer and the French wage-earner.

The leading French labor leaders frankly admitted to me that the French workman is mercurial, excitable, impetuous, hasty, lacking in self-control, and, therefore, very hard to discipline. A most conservative and level-headed French labor leader said to me that the tendency of the French wage-earner is first to delegate power to his leaders, and then at the supreme moment to snatch it out of their hands. This peculiar temperament leads to many reckless and ill-advised strikes.

The attitude and the temperament, as a rule, of the French employer also adds no little to the difficulty of the situation. A leading authority on the question says: "French employers and employees, as a rule don't know each other, and don't trust each other. Employers, as a rule, are unwilling to discuss

WILL PROSPERITY COME?

BY RICHARD CAVERLY.

The amount of money that a few men in Wall street have been able to make in the present industrial depression, and the coming financial panic, is only limited by the amount of surplus the people can accumulate during the periods of "prosperity" between each going and coming panic.

The effect of the recent panic should be a lesson to us all, for it forecasts the evils of a greater panic, of a financial nature, that may be in store for us in the near future.

Some there are, versed in financial matters, who say that under the new currency law, or under some similar law that may be enacted, we will have, because of the fact that our currency is too elastic, the greatest period of business expansion, and consequent over speculation, that the world has ever known, and we might say that this period of excess "prosperity" (so-called) will be followed by the wildest days of financial panic that mortal man ever saw.

Thomas C. Shotwell, a well-known financial writer, recently said:

"The public must not forget for one minute that stocks are very high and that the gold standard has been abolished by the Aldrich law. Stocks are not advancing on earnings or on business, but because of world-wide inflation. Not only has United States money been debased in value, but the gold mines of the world are producing the yellow metal at an unprecedented rate, and there is no inflation so dangerous as that based upon an increase in basic money."

Business failures in the United States for the week ending November 19th number 273, against 267 the preceding week, 265 in the same week in 1907, 212 in 1906, 224 in 1905, and 193 in 1904.

To show the wild speculation now going on in Wall street, the reports show that on November 20th the number of shares of stocks sold was 1,169,551 against 289,629 a year ago. The par value of bonds sold was \$4,445,000, against \$2,103,000 last year.

The year 1907 drew to a close with a small number of failures on record, but in October of that year the crash came with a suddenness that took our breath away. The last quarter of 1907 showed 3635 failures, against 2770 the year before.

Last year (1907) closed with 11,725 failures, the liabilities amounting to \$197,385,225, the largest number of bankruptcies since 1904, when 12,199 were reported. The liabilities, however, are the largest since 1896, when they were \$226,096,134.

During the first quarter of 1908 there were 4,909 failures, with the largest number of these, 1,949, occurring in January. The liabilities of these failures amounted to \$75,706,191.

The second quarter brought 3,800 failures, May having the highest number (1,379) credited to it. Last year, for the same quarter, the failures were only 2,471.

The third quarter comes with a total of 3,457 failures, the heaviest number falling to July.

This shows a gradual decrease for each quarter, but yet shows a large increase in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year.

The nine months for 1908 show 12,166 failures, with liabilities of \$179,677,523, actually more fail-

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ures than were registered for the entire year of 1907, but with less money involved. In the banking realms the panic played the greatest havoc.

For the nine months of 1908 the reports show a total of 174 bank failures, against 29 during the same months last year.

The greatest damage was done during the last three months of 1907, however, for before the year closed the failures ran up to 132.

The liabilities of the banks failing this year amount to \$116,108,661. In 1906 there were only 58 bank failures reported, with liabilities of \$18,805,380.

Railway statistics for the year are coming in very slow, but the figures obtained so far show that the panic has dealt the railroads a severe blow.

The total mileage covered in 1907, from January to June 30th, was 227,454, giving the companies gross earnings of \$2,589,105,578. In other words, an earning rate of \$11,333 per mile.

The total mileage covered the first six months of this year is 230,000, with an earning power of only \$2,450,000,000, or only \$10,652 per mile, a decrease of \$139,105,578 for the total number of miles covered, and \$731 on each mile.

As a result of losses sustained, the railroads had to economize. The policy of retrenchment affected the employees first. The result was that thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. It is estimated that the loss to the railroad companies alone is at the rate of \$50,000,000 each month, or a total loss for the year directly following the panic, of over half a billion dollars.

And so, the ideal to which modern civilization aspires looms far above and beyond us, and in our race toward perfection our falls are as frequent as they are painful.

The cynic finds many a pretext for his jeer; the honest reformer many a reason for discouragement. Let us hope that there is no financial panic in store for us in the near future.

Orpheum.

The programme for next week at the Orpheum is in every respect novel and delightful. Among the new acts will be Castellane and Brother, a couple of daring and skillful cyclists and acrobats. Miss Felice Morris, daughter of the late Felix Morris, will appear in a one-act comedy by Frances Wilson, entitled "The Old, Old Story." She will be supported by Charles C. Silk and Russell Bassett. Harry Linton and Anita Laurence will appear in a pretty comedy skit, named "Married Now," which enables Mr. Linton to display his talent as a vocalist and Miss Laurence her ability as a danseuse. Happy Jack Gardner, an immense favorite as a burnt-cork monologist and singing comedian, will introduce a brand new assortment of jokes and witticisms. Next week will be the last of Hall McAllister in "The Girl of the Times," Raymond and Caverly, The Four Orans, and of the comic opera "The Naked Truth," of which George W. Leslie is the bright, particular star. An interesting incident of the performance will be a new series of Motion Pictures which deal with an event of great interest.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S WARNING.

It is not necessary nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. * * * Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and to fix new burdens and disabilities upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.—President Lincoln's Message of December 3, 1861.

A CHECK TO JAPANESE INVASION.

(Continued from Page 3)

they would decline to take the place assigned to them in this horoscope of the State's future.

Instead of becoming a dependent class, the Japanese are more prone to become conquerors, and to make their own whatever portion of country or town they choose to occupy, passively allowing the prejudice they unconsciously excite to oust the original inhabitants. The residents as a rule do not insist on their right to live on their own property, if it is situated in a section which the Japanese are over-running, any more than a Hindu tarries to plead his title to the land he lives on, when the cholera commences to spread over the district.

The 1,500 Japanese in Sacramento have a daily newspaper, two banks and about twenty stores of one kind or another. Besides they have brokers, real estate men, interpreters who advise although they do not plead, physicians who have renounced the practice of magic, and these are almost exclusively Japanese in their patronage. Many of the aristocratic mansions of early days are cheap lodging-houses for the Japanese. The race is self-supporting and independent in most things. At first they formed the habit of going to Chinatown to gamble, but even this has been pretty well nationalized.

The Japanese manage to supply all castes and classes of society for themselves, bringing in their civilization with them instead of taking a place in the civilization they find. In the country, it is the same. The Japanese are content to receive wages for a while, but by hanging together in a close organization they are usually able before long to achieve their object of gaining control of the country for themselves. And where this is the case, the territory the Japanese occupy might as well be an Indian Reservation or a Death Valley, for all its social connection with the rest of the commonwealth. The Japanese quarters in cities and the Japanese farming communities constitute so much territory taken away from this country and given to the Emperor. The rent is received in this country, perhaps, but the allegiance and profit cross the Pacific. If the Japanese are continued for any length of time in the right to acquire real estate, their property will become Japanese provinces in everything but location.

The necessity for looking at the Japanese invasion seriously has passed for the time, although their seizure of rich agricultural districts, and the powerful competition their thorough organization can bring against white labor may be sorely felt and decried against for years. At any rate, it will be an excellent thing for Californians to judge carefully of the influence of the Japanese on the State, while their judgment is not thrown out by the prospect of unlimited inflow of the people of that race.

Another thing worth noticing will be the numbers of this population; whether the restrictions applied in the home country really keep the brown people away as well as might be wished.

Happiness is a desirable thing, but it is not the chief end of man. The young man or woman who starts out in life with personal happiness as a goal will never get there, and will be craving and miserable all along the fruitless way. "The only happiness a brave man ever troubled himself about much," says rugged old Thomas Carlyle, "was happiness enough to get his work done." When we set up a purpose beyond our own happiness, and follow it, happiness will follow us in its turn.

CAUSE FOR THANKS.—"Here's a piece 'bout a rich man' what can't sleep in de night."

"Dat's kaze his conscience hu'ts him."

"My! Thank de Lawd I ain't no rich man!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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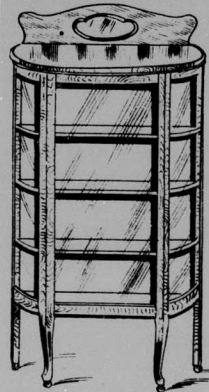
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MUNICIPAL VENTURES RETURN PROFITS.

The labor movement is committed to municipal ownership of public utilities. Naturally, under the competitive system, there is opposition to any change in existing conditions. Several San Francisco papers tell us, in and out of season, what terrible things would happen should we acquire that which belongs to the community, although there is a marked tendency to exclude the water system from the list of "undesirable purchases." During the middle of the month there was held a convention in Sacramento that dealt with the question under discussion. We quote the *Sacramento Bee* of November 19th:

"The League of California Municipalities spent a profitable two hours last night at the Union Republican Club in the discussion of the ownership of public utilities. The discussion was mainly historical and was valuable because so many representatives of cities were at hand with concrete data bearing on the experience of municipal governments in business.

"Invariable success has been the rule in all cases in California where municipalities have ventured to conduct public utilities, according to the reports submitted. A notable fact is that it has been attained, too, after the cost of the commodity has been greatly reduced and the service widely increased in scope and efficiency.

"The most signal successes have been achieved with water plants and there was no venture spoken of last night which had not been profitable almost from the first and a source of pride to the city. This happy condition appeared to be largely due to the simplicity of handling compared to other things, which require expert knowledge and constant attention, such as electric light plants. Wherever electric lighting plants have been installed by cities success has followed, although comparatively few have undertaken them.

TRoubles of Santa Cruz.

"Mayor S. A. Palmer of Santa Cruz was the first to accept an invitation to speak and he briefly described the water plant and lighting system owned by that city. These have been so satisfactorily operated that the people stand ready to vote to enlarge them at any time. In fact, bonds for \$25,000 are now proposed for additions to the lighting plant and a similar amount will be asked for a municipal wharf.

"Later in the evening J. B. Mayer, a councilman of Santa Cruz, said that water is being sold for fifty cents per house now in the residence districts, the water being supplied from wells. This low rate is the result of a fight with the private company still in the city, during the heat of which the water was given away. The profits are diverted to the general funds of the city, not to the interest and redemption of the bonds that were floated to install the plant.

"Councilman Mayer declared that rate-payers should not pay for the plant, but the property owners and tax payers, claiming that if the plant was paid for by the rate-payers the property owners would receive all the permanent benefits at little cost.

RIVERSIDE PLANT.

"The lighting plant at Riverside and the municipally owned rock quarry and crusher were described by Mayor George S. Evans. Electricity is purchased from the Edison Company, and in addition the city maintains a plant of its own, which is operated generally in the early evening hours. The original cost was \$200,000. Now, out of the profits of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year, 5 per cent is set aside for a depreciation fund. An effort was made to put this fund at interest until it became a total of \$50,000, but in the absence of any legal way to invest the money it is not earning anything. The system is cheaper and more satisfactory than the private company's originally in the field. Cluster lights are taking the place of arcs, as they cost less and have higher efficiency.

"While privately owned the Riverside water system is practically a municipal affair. The stock is owned by the townspeople, and there are no divi-

dends. The city owns its own teams. One feature is the care of the trees on the streets, which the city insists on planting and caring for, and prevents the trimming, except by its own experts. The result is that every street is lined on both sides with trees, and each street is known for the species of trees that add to its beauty.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT A YEAR.

"Santa Ana makes a profit of \$12,000 annually on its water plant, according to Ransom Reed, the city's street superintendent. This on a gross income of \$24,000. There are 2,000 taps and 9,000 people, who pay \$1 for 7,500 gallons of water. The pumping can be done by steam for less than the electric power company can do it for 1 cent a horse-power hour, lifting from wells sixty feet deep.

"The trials of the Pasadena people in their fight to install a lighting plant and to meet the attacks of the Edison Company, against which it now competes, were told by City Engineer S. J. Van Ornum.

"Pictures of artesian wells supplying the city of San Bernardino were displayed by Mayor J. J. Hanford, President of the League. The water from the wells is stored in reservoirs and flows to the consumer by gravity. The plant cost nearly half a million dollars. The rate is as low as 4 cents per thousand gallons and even at that the estimated income for the coming year will be \$54,000, the surplus counted on being \$20,000. Mayor Hanford said that cities could not make a better investment than to buy their own water plants.

SAN FRANCISCO'S LOSS.

"After City Clerk Alfred Davis of Santa Barbara had given some interesting data on the origin and condition of the plant there, H. H. Mason, Secretary of the League of Municipalities, brought out the interesting fact that if San Francisco had purchased the Spring Valley plant thirty years ago, when it was offered to her for \$16,000,000, the plant would now have paid for itself and all betterments, the present works would have been duplicated and have made a total profit of \$17,000,000.

"Secretary Mason said that these facts showed that it were better to pay even an excess price for a water plant if necessary than to allow it to continue in the hands of a private corporation. The benefits always accrue in the way of betterments and extensions, clearer water and better fire protection and the profits go to the people. That there is a strong sentiment in favor of municipally owned water is evident from the recent 6-to-1 vote in San Francisco on bonds, in spite of the Spring Valley's \$100,000 corruption fund. The principle of city ownership will always be indorsed when put up to the people in an intelligent way.

"C. N. Kirkbride, City Attorney of San Mateo, said that the cities around San Francisco Bay should unite to acquire and conserve the water systems before it is too late. S. J. Relph, City Trustee of Sonoma, spoke of the wonderful amount of water available in this end of the State, and City Trustee C. W. Iredale, discoursed on the recent famine in Mill Valley, which was due to the stinginess and incompetency of the private water company there."

It is incumbent upon the organized men of labor to continue with greater enthusiasm than ever before, the duty of organizing the yet unorganized workers; to go among them and, both by precept and practice, bring home to them the great truth that in the organized labor movement of our country we aim to make universal the gospel of justice, human liberty, and human brotherhood.—*American Federationist*.

The new National Federation of Weavers held its first convention at Fall River, Mass., with twenty-eight unions represented. The United Textile Workers' Union, from which the Weavers' Unions have withdrawn, is opposing the effort.

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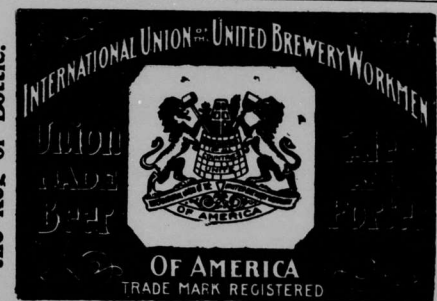
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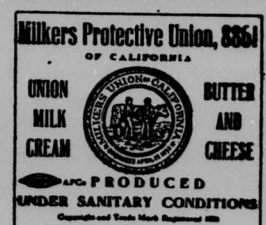


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LABOR CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 3)

with workmen, and workmen are unwilling to respect arrangements made in their name."

The result, under these circumstances, cannot be otherwise than very strained relations between employers and their workmen.

ENTANGLED WITH SOCIALISM.

The labor question in France is hopelessly entangled with socialism and socialism in that country stands for political action.

At the last general election the socialists cast 869,000 votes, and they have today 75 representatives out of 584 members of the lower house. This has brought about a tendency on the part of the French workman to devote his energies to politics, rather than to economic unionism, and this in turn has led to much disappointment on the part of many socialistic wage-earners who expected much in the way of a betterment in their material conditions as the result of political action, and who now advocate the direct and sudden strike instead of looking for relief to politics. This strong leaning in the direction of the strike is encouraged by the anarchistic elements among the socialists and the unionists.

The tendency of wages in France since 1906 has been upward in the printing and building trades, and either stationary or downward in all other trades.

The average wage for an unskilled workman in Paris is 80c to 90c a day, and for skilled labor from \$1.60 to \$2 a day. The average wage for all of France in the printing trades is 90c a day. The building trades pay 16c to 18c an hour, with ten hours' work a day in the summer, and about one hundred and ten hours' work a month in winter. Pick and shovel men earn from 75c to \$1.10 a day in the provinces. In Paris, owing to the extraordinary demand caused by the building of the subway, these workers have been receiving from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Paris wages, however, are not a guide for the wages in France.

The secretary of the Labor Federation made the statement that in the making of clay pipes, for example, at Omar, a town about 120 miles from Paris, a team of three, consisting of a man, woman and boy, will earn collectively, \$5.60 a week, with a working day of twelve hours. A strike is now on in this industry for an increase in wages for the team of 5c a day. He also stated that women are employed in the provinces in making watch chains, for example, for which they receive 25c a day, while the same sort of work in Paris commands a wage of \$1.50 a day.

WORKING DAY TWELVE HOURS.

The legal working day in France is twelve hours, though the iron workers have a ten-hour day, and the printing trades, as the result of a national strike in 1906, have a nine-hour day.

All sides agree that the cost of living in France has increased materially, some authorities placing the increase at from 10 to 15 per cent, and some putting it as high as from 25 to 30 per cent. Figures published during my sojourn in Paris by the Assistance Publique, or poor-law department, which manages the public hospitals and is consequently a very large buyer of all kinds of food supplies, show that the cost of living, for food stuffs, has increased by 18 per cent during the last four years.

The situation in France of labor unions is unlike that of any other country in Europe. The governmental attitude toward labor unions seems eccentric and illogical. To illustrate: On the one hand we find the municipality of Paris, so far back as 1891, erecting a splendid and costly labor temple, which has since been occupied by 250 labor unions, not only free to them of all expense, but with an annual subsidy of \$22,000 for the conduct of a free labor bureau. This would indicate that the political authorities are in sympathy with organized labor, and desire to aid and encourage it. On the other hand, however, labor unions are not permitted under the law to own property. The only explanation offered for this strange attitude is that the authorities fear

that the ownership of property would give too much strength and power to the unions.

The absurdity of this provision seems to have forced itself on the attention of legislators, some of whom are now endeavoring to have this law repealed, but strange to say, labor unionists, as a rule, do not want the law changed. They prefer that unions shall not own property, in order to remain legally irresponsible.

It is difficult to get reliable information about the actual strength of labor unions in France.

The government depends, for its information, upon the unions, who, in recent years, have adopted the policy of either withholding or giving misleading information, in order to hide their real strength. However, from statements made to me by labor union secretaries, it is safe to say that there are from 800,000 to 900,000 organized wage-earners in France, out of which number there are, perhaps, 500,000 in the General Federation of Labor.

The increase in the membership of the General Federation of Labor for this year of 140,000 has been unusually large, due to the fact that 50,000 coal miners enrolled themselves as members.

UNIONISM IS GROWING.

Even the opponents of unionism in France concede that it is growing, but some of them maintain that such growth is not so rapid as in other countries.

The labor unionists in France are far more revolutionary than those of Germany or Italy, and their more recent aggressive methods in endeavoring to obtain favorable legislation and to enforce their demands upon employers, have at times led to serious riots, all of which have tended to antagonize public sentiment and to create a growing hostility toward organized labor.

The claim is made by employers that French labor leaders strive to foment trouble by frightening employers and by dominating labor.

The further claim is made by employers that there are those among the "Reds" (the socialists) who are constantly preaching to wage-earners that they should diminish their output.

(a) Because they say that a small wage deserves only a small effort.

(b) To make work for more hands.

(c) In order to cripple and ultimately destroy capitalistic industries, and thus sooner pave the way for socialism.

As a rule, employers do not recognize the labor unions, and persistently refuse to deal, or to discuss matters with their representatives.

During the past three years there has been a very pronounced movement on the part of employers to organize, in order collectively to meet strikes.

Several mutual strike insurance associations have been organized among employers. One of these associations within two years has accumulated a strike fund of \$3,000,000, and another association carries strike risks of over \$7,000,000.

When an employer has a strike he is allowed, during the life of the strike, a daily amount to cover his operating expenses, minus the pay-roll of the strikes.

It is claimed that the organization of employers and the existence of the strike insurance fund have had an important influence in restraining what would otherwise have been many reckless and unwarranted strikes.

(To be concluded next week.)

The Department of Labor at Washington is having printed a report covering twenty-five years showing that there were 36,767 strikes and 1,546 lockouts in the United States from 1881 to 1905, inclusive, a total of 38,303 labor disturbances, involving in all 199,945 establishments of different kinds. There were 6,728,048 men involved in strikes and 716,231 employees were locked out, making the grand total of laboring people affected by the labor disturbances within that period 7,444,279.

The lodges of the railroad clerks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will make another effort to have a system agreement made between the road and the clerks.



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Furniture Company
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OPPOSITE McALLISTER

FROM THE METAL TRADES EMPLOYERS.

Here are two letters, bearing date of November 25th, that give the official position of the employers represented in the California Metal Trades Association:

To the Members of the California Metal Trades Association—

"GENTLEMEN: Under separate wrapper you will find printed notice referring to the change in hours to come into force December 1, 1908, and suggest that you post the same in your shops so as to save yourselves the innumerable questions which will otherwise come from your employees.

"Should you post any notice other than the enclosed, kindly forward a copy at once to this Association for our files. Respectfully,

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

To the Members of the California Metal Trades Association—

"GENTLEMEN: The Executive Committee of this Association wishes to advise you that it was the recommendation of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Eva, Tynan and Postlethwaite, that operatives not belonging to the Iron Trades Council should also be given the benefit of the 15 minutes reduction in workday on December 1, 1908.

"The Executive Committee wishes further to advise that it indorses this recommendation. Respectfully,

"H. F. DAVIS, Secretary."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday, November 29th, is the regular meeting day of No. 21. There is considerable business to transact, and members are urged to attend. The time set is 1 o'clock, and the place the Labor Temple Hall at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission.

H. Cramer died in Yountville on November 5th. He set type in San Francisco for a good many years, and was known to the "old timers."

The papers told of the shooting of William Quinlan, "a printer," last Saturday night on Fifth street. The affair was the result of a duel with a patrolman. Quinlan is unknown to the officers of No. 21.

W. G. Zoeller, formerly of the job branch, sends greetings to his friends. He is in Chicago, is now a married man, and reports the condition of trade as fairly good.

Mrs. Louise Moldrup, mother of Mrs. J. A. Snell, died on the 19th inst. The interment took place last Saturday in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

J. E. Grossman was known to many in local printing circles. For years he worked in the State Printing Office, in the bindery. He was brutally murdered a few months ago by Samuel H. Taylor, on the outskirts of this city, as a result of a trivial dispute over cooking breakfast in one of the camps. Taylor was sentenced to prison, and a few days ago escaped from the County Jail, and is still at large.

We have a good friend in the Hahnemann Medical College—Jesse A. Rice, "printer-medico." The students publish *The Hahnemann Periscope*, and Mr. Rice is editor and manager. He hasn't forgotten his early training in the unions of the Coast, and sends a marked copy of his publication to the LABOR CLARION with the declaration that "we show our loyalty to the printers' label." Of course a new union label appears below Mr. Rice's name.

Bartley Tracy, son of President Geo. A. Tracy, left last Tuesday on the *Asia* for a trip to the Orient. He will call on Hal White, son of ex-Secretary-Treasurer H. L. White, who is in Hong-Kong.

A young man returned to Paducah, Kentucky, where he was born and served his apprenticeship on the bi-weekly *Thunderer*. He had been absent for a couple of years, and was on holiday, after having successfully worked his way up to a desirable position in the Government Printing Office. "I suppose the people here, Thomas, have heard of the honor that has been conferred on me?" he inquired of one of his old friends. "Yes, they have," was the gratifying reply. "And what," said the man of fame, eagerly—"what do they say about it, Thomas?" "They don't say anything," replied Thomas—"they just laugh!"

INDEPENDENT UNION OF TAILORS.

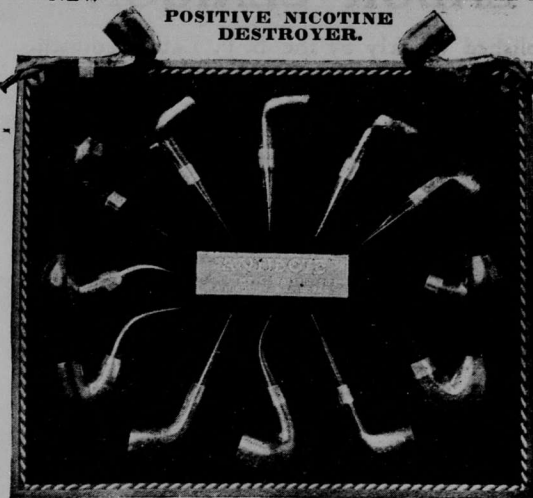
The Tailor, the official paper of the craft, says in the November issue:

"The misunderstanding of a great many of our members regarding the situation in San Francisco as between No. 2 and the so-called Independent Union still seems to continue in existence. If the tailors would look around in their respective communities, become acquainted with members of other trade unions, talk with them, go over the real trade union principles and situation generally, they would soon understand the fact that there can be no independent union. It is not a union if it is independent, and is not so recognized by the labor movement in any part of the world where labor organizations exist. To be a union and entitled to that kind of organization, it must affiliate with the international union of its craft and become associated with the journeymen tailors of the rest of North America. To maintain a hostile attitude, as an independent union must do, to the welfare and prosperity and progress of every other tailor on this continent and that then after maintaining that position there should be any tailors defending the position is indeed strange. There are no employers in the United States in our trade—not one, no matter who they are nor where they retard our progress and the progress of every journeyman tailor as much as one independent union of journeymen. That is division where division counts against every tailor. Opposition from employers we expect. Opposition from our fellow craftsmen we should not have to contend with. If every member will apply the San Francisco situation to their own city, there will be but one opinion upon this subject and that will be an unanimous sustaining of No. 2 in their efforts to organize San Francisco. There won't be even one voice on the other side of the question."

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If this paragraph catches the eye of a prospective traveler in California, an invitation is extended to call on the editor of the *LABOR CLARION* to discuss the matter. We have some railroad transportation to sell.

Mrs. May E. Leavitt died in Vallejo on November 20th. She was the wife of L. B. Leavitt and mother of D. H. Leavitt, both trade unionists of wide acquaintance in the State of California. The *LABOR CLARION* extends sympathy to the bereaved in behalf of San Francisco friends.

Richard Caverly's article on the first page deals interestingly with figures applied to economic conditions. Mr. Caverly thinks that a financial panic is approaching, though he hopes he is mistaken. For over thirty years he has made a study of these problems, and as statistician of the central body of Vallejo has won recognition as a thinker.

The proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are to hand in bound form. The book has 116 pages and cover, is well printed, and shows the careful hand of Secretary-Treasurer Geo. W. Bell in its compilation. For reference purposes to those interested in the labor movement, the book is invaluable, for it depicts the efforts to gain advantages for all the people by legislative enactments.

Dr. Harry M. Sherman delivered a very interesting address last Friday night before the Labor Council on the ravages of tuberculosis, and the best methods to prevent the spread of the dread disease. A large chart showed the percentage of cases among the trades and callings in the industrial world. Dr. Sherman gave one of those conversational talks that rivet attention, and instructive withal, and there isn't a delegate who heard him who wouldn't extend an invitation for another lecture.

Here is a characteristic gem from the highly-moral *News Letter* of San Francisco, under date of November 14th:

"The labor agitators and general scalawags, who make a living out of the credulity of their victims, should take notice of a recent action of the Alaska Packers' Association. When the unfortunate *Star of Bengal* was lost at sea lately, that merciless corporation paid every surviving fisherman in full for the loss of his tools, put them on half pay, and gave them gratuitous hospitality of all kinds. The predatory combine was not legally compelled to do this, but it recognized a moral duty, and, contrary to the ethics of demagogues, did not blazon its action from the house-tops."

Probably the gentleman who wrote the foregoing is the individual who, a few weeks ago, said: "If I had my way, these horny-tongued peasants would have to doff their hats to me whenever they met me on the street."

And to think that such a writer is filling a vacant place on a society(?) journal in San Francisco!

LOW INITIATION FEES—HIGH DUES.

Last Friday night, by an emphatic vote, the San Francisco Labor Council adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, It is believed the high initiation fees of some unions are retarding the numerical growth and weakening the labor movement of this city; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Council strongly urges and advises all unions affiliated with it to place their initiation fee at a figure that will not be prohibitive, so that any man who wishes to become a unionist may do so without hardship to himself."

The democracy of the labor movement is epitomized in the protest against high entrance charges. If the efforts to aid the toilers mean anything, they stand for a willingness to assist those less fortunate—a desire to welcome new-comers. While we realize that if every man and woman were a member of the craft or calling of the organization to which he or she would be eligible, there would still remain the solution of economic problems, yet we know that, from the strength of numbers and the knowledge that unionism has done much to aid the toilers, more could be done with unanimous help. Therefore a first principle should be, and is, among the old-line unions, the advocacy of the importance of missionary work to increase membership—to bring the wanderer inside the fold.

How can you welcome a man with a club? Why not gain by the experiences of those who have been on the firing line for half a century or more? If they ask an applicant for membership for a five-dollar initiation fee, why should a union of recent birth require a higher rate? If the main object of unionism is to unite, as the name signifies, why adopt tactics that have the very opposite effect? These are pertinent questions—they are not to be lightly cast aside.

The American Federation of Labor has always taken the position that our trade organizations should be open—that every man should receive an invitation to enter. Beside the importance of this stand, the parent body has long advocated high dues. There is no weapon like a treasury, provided it is well supplied with the sinews of war. A union is able to forge ahead, to talk on a business-like basis to employers, and do good for its members, when it has a substantial bank account.

The editor of the *Iron Molders' Journal*, John P. Frey, referring to high dues, makes the following interesting statement: "We may liken dues to the horsepower of an automobile. A four-horsepower auto will make good headway on smooth and level streets, the sixteen-horsepower roadster will carry a party with some degree of speed over a country road, but the forty-horsepower tourist will take its passengers anywhere, over the roughest roads, up the steepest hills, and through the worst mud holes. So with dues. The union with low dues has only small power; with medium dues it can move along with some degree of success in normal times, but the high dues trade unions can weather every storm and overcome every obstacle with its reserve energy, which can be used when the crisis comes, and can be depended upon to see the trouble it encounters brought to a successful termination."

It is useless for a union to intimate that it has no relation with its connections in the labor world—that it is solely the custodian of its own affairs. There is a reciprocity that cannot be denied. Each is, in some measure, concerned in the action of individual unions, and when it comes to the broad platform from which spring the basic principles of our economic being, it is folly to boast of isolation—for there is no such thing. That is the argument of the non-unionist.

As a matter of justice, of self protection, of an endeavor to do our duty as trade-unionists, we should aid in the formation of a sentiment that will effectually prevent the abuse of high initiation fees. The remedy is largely one of education. Just as soon as men realize their error, they will apply the remedy. In the meantime, we need to teach so there will be no misunderstanding in the future.

JOSEPH F. VALENTINE'S VIEWS.

Few men are better qualified than the President of the International Molders' Union to express an opinion on the relations that should exist between employers and employed. Here is Mr. Valentine's letter to Mr. Davis:

"CINCINNATI, October 28, 1908.
"H. F. Davis, Secretary California Metal Trades Association—

"DEAR SIR: During my absence from the office, a monthly report (Circular A-9) of your Association was received, and for the first time I was able to give it my attention this morning.

"I have very carefully read what you have had to say relative to the restoration of prosperity in the metal trades industries on the Pacific Coast, and the basis of relationship which should exist between the employers on the one hand, and the employees on the other, so that the industry might prove more profitable to both parties and industrial conflicts become reduced to a minimum. Your analysis of the 'Let's get together spirit' is most clear and forceful, and as a result of long years of practical experience in dealing with employers and employees, I fully believe that if the spirit of your article can be applied, it will insure a period of healthful relationship in the metal trades industries on the Pacific Coast—far more satisfactory than any which has existed in the past.

"It is in this broad field that the future peace of our industries can flourish most successfully, and I am in most hearty accord with the sentiments you have expressed. "Yours truly,

"JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, President."

It will be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Valentine and his associates to see the first step taken next week toward the eight-hour day. Mr. Davis, for the employers, is just as much concerned, and equally as loyal to the agreement.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

To the coming Anti-Jap Laundry Convention, to be held in this city Sunday, December 6, 1908, at 222 Van Ness avenue, an invitation will be extended to other lines of industries that are up against Asiatic competition. One of the purposes of this convention is to enlist the interest and attention of all those who suffer from such competition and to endeavor to have them organize Anti-Jap leagues along lines similar to ours.

The Asiatic Exclusion League will be well represented, and the following speakers will deliver able addresses upon the different phases in connection with this Oriental question: O. A. Tveitmo, Andrew Furuseth, P. A. Bergerot, G. B. Benham and Frank McGowan.

The convention will hold two sessions, in the afternoon and evening, respectively. An invitation will be extended to the supply men engaged in selling laundry goods to be present at our deliberations. We already have the assurance of the hearty and moral support and co-operation of every laundry supply firm in San Francisco.

One of the principal features of the convention will be to advise with and assist the laundry people in every community on the coast to organize Anti-Japanese Leagues in their respective districts for the purpose of combating the Orientals who are now over-running the laundry industry.

Reports received at headquarters from the various leagues in the bay counties and Stockton and Vallejo indicate that they are making rapid progress, and these leagues will be well represented at the coming convention.

Conditions in Seattle are most appalling in the laundry industry. According to official statistics, the number of laundries in that city are: White (French and American), 44; Orientals, 56. The latter outnumbering the Caucasians, and are increasing continually. The League in this city will make endeavors to organize branches in Seattle and vicinity.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

John D. Archbold on Rebates.

Some interesting statements have been made during the week in the investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. John D. Archbold, of letter-writing fame, contributed the gem that the popular idea that a rebate was a bad thing for the consumer was all wrong. He said that a special rate never worked against the consumer. If the shipper got the benefit of a special rate, he immediately made that a discount in the cost, and the consumer received the benefit. We always thought the rebate was a device to enable trusts to "freeze out" competition, but Mr. Archbold shows us the error of the view!

* * *

John Burns on Conditions in America.

Describing American working conditions as he observed them during a recent visit, Mr. Burns is pessimistic. He thinks the sweat shops of New York, Pittsburg and other great cities present a grave problem, and his strictures are severe on child labor in the south and the breaker boys in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He takes up the railroad reports to show the appalling loss of life, and believes the strikes of the country signify deep unrest.

In an interview on his return home, Mr. Burns said in part:

"When I was in America I visited practically all the industrial centers. I visited Pittsburg and the Pullman works. So far as the intensity of toil is concerned, so far as unhealthy conditions go, and especially in so far as the determinations of the masters were concerned to take advantage of every selfish instinct in the individual, I cannot compare the conditions here (England) with those there (America). It was brutality, sheer brutality, but the brutality was not that of the ignorant animal, but of the wily human being determined to take advantage of every sordid motive in every human breast, whereby one individual was encouraged to work harder, longer and cheaper, not for the benefit that he himself derived, but for the still greater benefit which accrued to his employer.

"There is no hope for labor under those conditions. There is no hope for humanity. It is brutalizing—I say it and dare a right-thinking person to gainsay it.

"No, I cannot say there is any hope for the American workman until he adopts or improves on our methods. We are not perfect. We have only just discovered the way which will lead to industrial peace and happiness. We have, however, got the people on our side. There is no national characteristic to fight against, no almost insuperable racial barrier to stand in the way of ultimate success. The hardest part of the fight has been won. The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted. The trades unions have been recognized and municipal ownership has been accepted. There is no choice for the American workmen but to follow us. There is nothing between him and the re-barbarization of industry save the trade union and the trade union principles which are accepted by the American Federation of Labor. In that organization I see some hope for the American toiler."

* * *

Wants Neither Hindu Nor Jap.

The Lodi (California) Herald of November 7th says:

"Offers to work at a low rate of wages have been received by several Lodi orchardists and vineyardists from Hindu representatives of Sacramento and San Francisco, and as promptly rejected. The Lodi man does not seem to want the Asiatics on any terms, and does not care to make the start of getting them in these parts.

"It is said that Sacramento is suffering with an influx of them and they are swarming all centers of labor."

Just as soon as it becomes evident that the work performed is too poor to bother with, and that both Hindus and Asiatics are devoid of all that makes part and parcel of American citizenship, then the movement to keep clear the white race from the

entanglements which it may suffer indefinitely will be augmented by support that should now be its portion.

* * *

Center of Organized Labor.

In a modern brick structure under the shadow of the monster pension building at Washington is located the nerve center of the organized labor movement of the United States and Uncle Sam's new possessions, writes Waldon Fawcett. In these quarters, which are none too commodious for the strenuous activities carried on therein, an executive staff of upward of three dozen men and women keeps in close touch with an army of 2,000,000 artisans in every State and Territory in the Union. This beehive is the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, that great central body that exercises jurisdiction over the local workingmen's organizations from one end of the country to the other.

To appreciate the significance of the work carried on at this place it is necessary to know something of the American Federation of Labor and its remarkable growth. The first move toward the voluntary organization of labor in America was made early in the nineteenth century but it gained almost no headway until a score of years later. The earliest known trade union composed of journeymen was the New York society of Journeymen Shipwrights, which was legally incorporated in 1803. Unions of tailors and carpenters were organized in the metropolis in 1806 and a union of hatters came into existence in 1819.

The first crusade on the part of organized labor was for a ten-hour workday. In the spring of 1840 President Van Buren issued a proclamation establishing the ten-hour day on all government work, but it was several years later ere anything approaching a complete victory was won in the private establishments of the country. The year 1851 saw another important advance in the labor movement, namely, the formation of the first national union by the banding together of various local organizations. The printers were the pioneers in this progressive step and were shortly followed by the iron molders. For some years these two classes of artisans were alone in their advanced position but with the civil war and its significant proclamation abolishing slavery a spur was given to the cause of organized labor and in 1864 the National Cigarmakers' Union was formed. The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union came into existence soon after and before many months had elapsed several other classes of toilers had taken the decisive step of formulating national bodies.

The great panic of 1873 gave something of a setback to organized labor for the reason that with the shutting down of manufactories and the suspension of work generally many toilers were unable to pay their dues and in some instances local unions were compelled to disband for lack of funds. With the advent of somewhat better times organized labor gradually took a new lease of life and there was nurtured that spirit of expansion which led up to the organization of the American Federation of Labor in the year 1881.

In discussing the matter the other day President Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor and the most powerful labor leader in the world, pointed out that the development of trades unionism in this country may be classified, broadly speaking, in three successive periods. The first of these intervals saw the rise of the local unions of various kinds; the second period was characterized by the inception of the idea of the national union; and finally, the third era in which we are now living has witnessed the amalgamation of these national unions into the all-powerful federated body. By this amalgamation and centralization of power the American working classes have put themselves in a position to hold their own with those immense aggregations of capital—the "trusts" of the industrial and commercial world.

"VOX POPULI, VOX DEL."

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

It has long been acknowledged that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The undiscerning may hear in the people's voice only a great roar of discontent, or the mutterings of the misguided mass. But he who has understanding will hear the "still, small voice," which speaks the will of God.

The statesmen in every age who have accomplished the things which have produced the greatest good for all the people, got their inspiration because they kept close to the masses. Rarely does the vision come to the man who spends all of his time in the seclusion of the study. His touch on life is so slight, and his understanding of the needs of men so inadequate, that his outlook extends only to the limits of his own life and his own narrow experience. It is only as a man comes into contact with others that his own life becomes larger and fuller, and it is out of this fullness that he is enabled to speak concerning the greater problems of life.

No class of men have a broader experience than the "common people"—no class knows quite so well what it means to toil and to suffer and to sacrifice. None have higher aspirations and none exhibit deeper consecration. It is because of this that God speaks through them.

Sometimes their expression of God's will is crude. Sometimes it comes as a shock to men who have become accustomed to things as they are, who, quite satisfied with present conditions, are unwilling to be made uncomfortable by a change which may mean a readjustment in their method of living and in their way of doing business. But to stand in the way of progress is futile. It may be that it is necessary to oppose certain features—man-made and man-inspired—which have crept into the plans which the people present, but back of them all and beneath them all will be found the hand of God.

This has been proven in history. In every great fight for the right and for progress, the leisured classes, the so-called upper classes, have been on the wrong side of the battle-field. The common people—the men of uncommon sense—to these the world owes a debt of gratitude.

If you would hear the voice of God, keep close to the people.

FROM OCTOBER CONSULAR REPORTS.

In the efforts to assist laboring classes in Germany, in addition to the \$174,000,000 that was paid according to law for workmen's insurance, sick fund, and the like, in the two decades from 1885 to 1905, the German employers went beyond the legal requirements and provided all manner of philanthropic organizations for the benefit of their employees.

Minor effects are not taken into consideration here. It would practically be impossible to detail their great number and diversity, but the larger classes of donations may be mentioned.

In the year 1898, over \$6,426,000 was expended by employers in Germany for the direct aid of their employees. In 1900, about \$14,399,000; in 1902, \$19,873,000; in 1904 the pecuniary help dropped to about \$17,347,000; but in 1905, the last year for which the statistics have been compiled, the total increased to over \$27,608,000.

A third of the total, which amounted to \$131,280,711 from 1898 to 1905, inclusive, was contributed by stock companies.

More than two-thirds of this sum was given as voluntary contributions by private firms and individuals.

The chief items of the amounts paid in 1905 were as follows: Pensions, \$4,052,325; premiums and shares in profits, \$2,596,730; general improvements of workmen, not specified, \$9,102,279; co-operative purposes, \$533,241; homes for the aged, \$861,996; aid to sick, wounded, and convalescent, \$1,157,736; dwellings and lodgings, \$2,275,562; educational purposes, \$508,996; social and club purposes, \$665,156; pecuniary help in general, \$367,739.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 20, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Musicians, James Green, vice Harry Menke. Molders, H. Baker, vice Thos. H. Dowd. Bakery Wagon Drivers, E. E. Currie, vice H. Adams. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS — *Filed* — From the Hibernia Bank, returning thanks to Council for the assistance rendered in passing Constitutional Amendment, No. 31. From the Equal Suffrage Association, extending invitation to their annual banquet. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the International Association of Machinists, No. 68, charging Web Pressmen's Union, No. 4, with discriminating against one of their members in the *Bulletin* press room. From the firm of Harney & Gallagher, stating that they find it impossible to close their store at 6 o'clock, in accordance with the rules of the Retail Clerks' Association, and remain in business. *Referred to Label Committee*—From the Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, informing the Council that the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* of Louisville is unfair to organized labor, as the paper is printed in an unfair establishment. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the Secretary of the Jewelry Workers' Union of Seattle, stating conditions existing in that city regarding their organization, and ask that certain facts be published in San Francisco papers. *Referred to Special Organizer Walsh*—Communication from Henry B. Schindler & Co., denying the statement of the delegate from Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union that they were employing Japanese in their blacksmith shop.

The following resolution was submitted by Delegate J. M. Scott:

"WHEREAS, It is believed the high initiation fees of some unions are retarding the numerical growth and weakening the labor movement of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council strongly urges and advises all unions affiliated with it to place their initiation fee at a figure that will not be prohibitive, so that any man who wishes to become a unionist may do so without hardship to himself."

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Amended that a committee of seven be appointed to make an investigation as to whether the initiation fees of any of the several organizations of this Council are prohibitive. After considerable debate the previous question was called for; carried. A vote being taken on the proposition, the amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milkmen—Business poor; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; receiving assistance from Special Organizer J. O. Walsh. Stablemen—Have been successful in organizing the men in various parts of the city; ask the assistance of Bro. Walsh. Steam Fitters—Business good; every man in the organization employed. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; ask for moral assistance of the delegates and members of affiliated unions to help them in this fight. Machinists—Called the attention of the Council to the fact that a firm in Denver has had agents soliciting ads for a souvenir for their next convention and stating that the solicitors are misrepresenting the facts in order to get advertisements for this publication, and warns local unions to pay no attention to any credentials other than those issued by Machinists' Lodge, No. 68.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Communication from the Metal Polishers' Union of Detroit, Mich., asking the assistance of the Council to unionize the Art Stove Co. of that city, was referred to the Secretary and Special Organizer Walsh. Communication from Havana, Cuba, was referred to the Secretary for translation.

Special Organizer Walsh made a report of his efforts to organize the Wool Sorters and Graders; also of his efforts to get the Paste Makers together. Report of committee received as progressive.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Special Organizer Walsh reported of his efforts to organize the Garment Workers, Bootblacks, and Bartenders of Oakland. Report received as progressive.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—Dr. Henry M. Sherman, representing the Society for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis, was granted the privilege of the floor, and delivered a very interesting lecture regarding the dangers that beset the workers in factories and shops; also advised delegates of the Council to take certain precautions while at work, and also at home. By charts he illustrated the death rate among the various trades and callings from tuberculosis.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sherman's remarks it was moved and seconded that he be tendered a rising vote of thanks for his valuable and interesting lecture. Motion carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Cigarmakers, \$6; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Stage Employees, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Steam Fitters, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Boat Builders, \$2; Brewery Workmen, \$16; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Milkmen, \$4; Bakers, \$14; Leather Workers, \$2; Tailors, \$6. Total \$98.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; office postage, \$3; telegram to Denver, \$1.30; stenographer, \$20; Call, 75 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Brown & Power, stationery, 75 cents. Total, \$61.05.

Adjourned at 10:35 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary pro tem.

LECTURES ON WHITE PLAGUE.

A series of lectures on the white plague has just been announced by the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The course was begun with a lecture by Dr. F. M. Pottinger. Others in the course are as follows: "The Need for Legislation and Its Scope in the Fight Against Tuberculosis." Dr. William Fitch Cheney, December 10, 1908; "The Menace of Tuberculosis for Infant and Child," Dr. Langley Porter, date in January to be announced; "The Economic Side of the Tuberculosis Problem," Dr. George H. Evans, date in February to be announced; "Tuberculosis a World Power," Dr. Harry M. Sherman, date in March to be announced.

These lectures will be given in the hall of the California Club, 1750 Clay street, at 8:30 p. m., on the dates mentioned and to be announced later.

A cordial invitation is extended the general public by the association.

GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

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PROMPT DELIVERY

Did It Ever
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that no two men are alike in build, so how can ready-to-wear clothes fit you, when the man who makes them never saw you.

A suit made in our shops will fit you perfectly because it is made especially to your measure and for no one else. If your figure demands it we will add those touches that remedy any defect—we personally supervise all the work done in our shops.

We have just received a large invoice of black and blue suitings. Come in and look them over.

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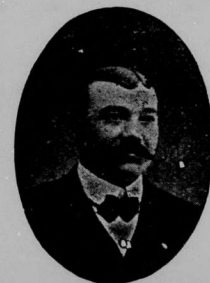
For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
Phone WEST 6000.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

CASTELLANE AND BROTHER, in their Daring Cycling Act; FELICE MORRIS & CO., in "The Old, Old Story"; LINTON AND LAURENCE; HAPPY JACK GARDNER. Last week of HALL McALLISTER & CO., in "The Girl of the Times"; RAYMOND AND CAVERLY; THE FOUR ORANS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week THE NAKED TRUTH, an Original Comic Opera with George W. Leslie and a dozen Merry Makers.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays, 10, 25, 50c.



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Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St. near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

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22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

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76 Third Street

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SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms - - \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms - - - 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, ALAMEDA COUNTY.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 23, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President William Spooner. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 324, A. F. Goodwin and T. A. Donovan. Delegates elected and obligated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From International Typographical Union of Hartford, Conn., giving a list of insurance companies having their printing done in unfair shops, as follows: Aetna Life Insurance Co., Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Co., Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Orient Insurance Co., Hartford County Insurance Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., National Fire Insurance Co., Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., Aetna Indemnity Co., Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., and Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and requesting members to call these non-union conditions to the attention of local insurance agents. Request complied with and list ordered posted on blackboard in hall. From Typographical Union No. 11, of Louisville, Ky., giving notice that the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* is published in an unfair shop, and requesting all friends to act accordingly; filed. From the Green Duck Engraving Co. of Chicago, advertising union-made badges, etc.; filed. From Will J. French, acknowledging subscription to the *LABOR CLARION* for 40 copies, and requesting affiliated unions to send him news items concerning their unions, of interest to the labor world; filed. From the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Boston, Mass., explaining the methods of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. in securing a reduction in the cost of labor in the making of their shoes, contrary to the agreement of the company with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and giving notice that hereafter the Douglas shoes would not bear the union stamp. Delegates requested to take notice. From the Town Clerk of Berkeley, appointing Tuesday evening, November 24th, as the time for hearing protests against granting certain franchises to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.; the matter was left in the hands of the committee.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Ice Wagon Drivers—Reported that the Soda and Mineral Water Drivers had withdrawn from their union, and it would be necessary for the Council to indorse their application for a new charter. The Council indorsed the application, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the Teamsters' International. The Butchers gave notice that the California Co-operative Meat Co.'s shops were the only ones that had signed their agreement so far, but expect three or four others. Beckers' shops are still on the unfair list.

COMMITTEES—The Labor Temple Committee asked for the dates of meetings of unions, so that they could visit and lay the Temple proposition properly before them. Bros. Manning, Andrews, Thompson and Rogers were appointed to act with the Progress Club in the water front matter, relative to the giving away of the so-called "white meat" portion to the Southern Pacific Co.

RECEIPTS—Bakers, \$27; Box Makers, \$7; Butchers, \$11; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$4; Total, \$53.

EXPENSES—Business Agent, \$30; janitor, \$14; State Federation of Labor, \$1; express, \$1; American Federation of Labor dues, \$6; chairs, \$9; office supplies, \$4.25. Total \$65.25.

Adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, NO. 18.

The next meeting of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, will be held on Monday, December 14th. Nominations of officers took place last Monday, and will be open for the next two meetings. The names of those nominated so far will appear next week.

OAKLAND'S RECEPTION TO REV. BROWN

Last Tuesday night the banquet and reception to the Rev. C. R. Brown of the First Congregational Church, was held in the Home Club, East Oakland. There was a good attendance of men and women representing diverse interests in the community—all anxious to welcome Dr. Brown on his return from his six months' vacation.

Mayor Frank K. Mott told of the civic worth of the guest of the evening, and J. W. Smart's tribute to Dr. Brown's work for organized labor was eloquent indeed. Mr. Smart was selected to represent the unions of Oakland. In and out of season the clergyman has responded to the call of the workers, and his aid has proved of valuable assistance. He is very rarely absent from his seat as fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Council of Oakland.

The *LABOR CLARION* joins cross-bay friends in the home welcome to Dr. Brown.

TRADE UNIONS AND SCHOOLS.

By a vote of eleven to one the Trades Congress recently held in Nottingham, England, carried by a large majority a resolution in favor of a national system of education under full popular control free and secular from the primary school to the university; the state maintenance of school children, and scientific physical training with skilled medical attendance for children requiring it. The representatives of 1,433,000 trade unionists voted for the resolution and the delegates of 131,000 against.

Thirteen labor laws were enacted by the Oklahoma legislature that were championed by the joint labor committee.

HUMBOLDT MEN No. 2

Did you ever notice on Saturday evening between 6 and 8 o'clock the busy throng entering and leaving this bank?

These are Humboldt men; they save a portion of their wages or profits each week.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

You can open a savings account with one dollar. Interest paid on savings accounts.

The Cream of All Beers**YOSEMITE -:- LAGER**

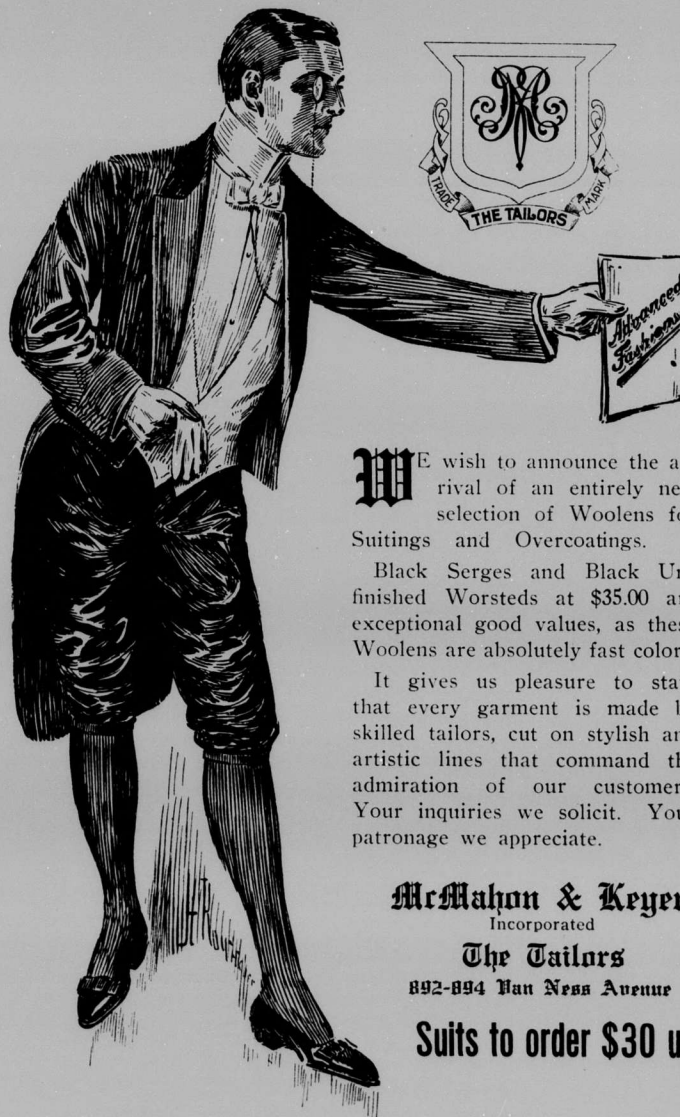
A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

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ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco. Cal.



WE wish to announce the arrival of an entirely new selection of Woolens for Suitings and Overcoatings.

Black Serges and Black Unfinished Worsteds at \$35.00 are exceptional good values, as these Woolens are absolutely fast colors.

It gives us pleasure to state that every garment is made by skilled tailors, cut on stylish and artistic lines that command the admiration of our customers. Your inquiries we solicit. Your patronage we appreciate.

McMahon & Keyer

Incorporated

The Tailors

892-894 Van Ness Avenue

Suits to order \$30 up

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 24, at the meeting held last Saturday night, considered a proposition to provide out-of-work benefits for members. The question will be disposed of at the December meeting. The sum of \$25 was donated to the strikers on the Denver and Rio Grande system. Frederick Seitz was elected trustee, and Marcel Wille was chosen as a delegate to the Labor Council.

The hackmen have nominated officers. The election will take place on Thursday evening, December 3d. Efforts to induce a call for the button are proving successful, and the organization is slowly gaining ground.

On the occasion of the visit to this city of International Secretary-Treasurer Max Morris of the Association of Retail Clerks next month, the several organizations of retail clerks will call a mass meeting, to which clerks not members of the local associations will be invited. The visiting official will address that meeting. It will be held on Sunday, December 6th, in the large hall at 343 Van Ness avenue. In the morning there will be a session of the State Council of Clerks, and in the evening a reception to Max Morris. The arrangements are in the hands of an energetic committee and it is expected that the International officer's visit will strengthen the unions of clerks. Mr. Morris is one of the vice-presidents of the A. F. of L.

The pressmen of San Francisco are preparing for International President George L. Berry's visit next week. The Web Pressmen's Union nominated candidates for officers last Monday evening. The election will take place at the December meeting and the installation at the January meeting.

The ball given in Saratoga Hall last Saturday night by local No. 28 of the Upholsterers' Union was a very enjoyable function, which was, despite the unfavorable condition of the weather, attended by a large number of persons. There was an order of 22 dances, with two extras, under the direction of James McCoy, floor manager, assisted by a delegation of his fellow-unionists.

E. H. Misner of the machinists calls attention to two men who are soliciting advertisements for a program for a convention of the International Machinists' Union. Mr. Misner states these men have no authority to represent the machinists, and merchants have been warned accordingly.

Charles T. Schuppert is improving each day. While he is still in the German Hospital, and paralysis is always a serious affliction, yet the patient is up, and his friends will be glad to hear that he expects soon to leave the hospital.

The bartenders met last Monday evening. A committee was appointed to visit a sick member. Seven men were admitted, and ten applications received.

Grand Trustee Morris Kelly of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, who is visiting this city, was entertained at the meeting of Local No. 25 on Monday evening. John Murphy, seventh vice-president of the International Brotherhood, arrived here Saturday, and is now visiting the Oakland union.

The recent convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers decided to allow its members \$7 per day, without expenses, during the convention. The convention cost the brotherhood \$75,000 per day or \$14 per minute for every working day.

The machinists gave their twenty-fourth anniversary ball last Saturday evening. Unfortunately, the heavy fall of rain affected the attendance, but there was an excellent representation of members, and all present voted that they had the proverbial "good

time." The programs were very much admired. On its way to the twenty-fifth anniversary, the Machinists' Union starts out with a well-equipped organization, and has the best wishes of its fellow-bodies in the labor world.

Following are the officers elected by the Janitors' Union last Monday night: President, C. M. Erickson; vice-president, F. Timmermann; financial secretary, Betcher Stowe; recording secretary, F. J. Spencer; guide, F. R. Carter; trustees—H. Cullo, H. Brockowski, D. C. Dugan; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council—O. M. Erickson, Charles Shuttleworth; delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League, J. R. Matheson, T. R. Meyer.

On Saturday evening, December 5th, the steam laundry workers will give a ball in the Garden Rink on Mission street, near Sixteenth. The cost to gentlemen is 50 cents—ladies free. Elaborate preparations are being made for an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the Labor Council, returned from the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. last Tuesday night.

It looks as though there will be no hitch in the agreement between employers and employees in the iron industry. Next week the first reduction is due—the workday will then be eight and three-quarters hours. In 1910 the eight-hour day will come to those concerned, and the agreement will undoubtedly affect the iron workers of the East, sooner or later.

Representatives of the sailors, the Alaskan fishermen, and the marine firemen, cooks and stewards left for New Orleans last Wednesday evening. Their convention will open next Monday.

With delegates from the Asiatic Exclusion League and the anti-Japanese Laundry League of San Francisco, Oakland and San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, a big meeting was held in San Mateo last Saturday night under the auspices of the Peninsula anti-Japanese Laundry League for discussion and explanation of the objects of the laundry associations. Practically every laundry owner and operator in the peninsula and the Santa Clara valley was represented at the meeting, in addition to a large number of employees. A banquet followed the business of the convention.

The cooks have nominated officers for the coming term. The election will be held on December 26th.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.
United Cigar Stores.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Dec. is Black on Yellow

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
605 KEARNY ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST
2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

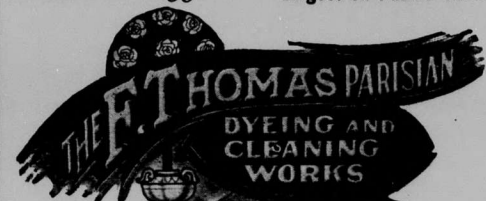
EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

If there was any need to inform the public of the necessity for the trade union, the organizations of women are the very best evidence. Those whose sex enabled unreasonable employers to impose upon them were forced to toil long hours for a very low wage rate, and the helplessness of their lot was manifest. Overtime was paid for at single rates, or more likely not paid for at all, and such an advantage as the eight-hour workday was unknown.

We have an instance of the benefits to be derived from unionism in the history of the laundry workers. Their wages have been increased, hours reduced, and the principle of collective bargaining firmly established. It will not be long until the eight-hour day will be in vogue, for an agreement has been reached whereby a decrease of fifteen minutes will take place every few months. So the union is responsible for a very great deal in improving the lot of those who toil in laundries, and there isn't a man or woman, in or out of a trade organization, who would want to see a return to the old ante-union system of conducting business.

The garment workers can also testify to the efficacy of combination. Their experience concerning the trade union is the same as that of other women who are wage-earners. Committees confer with the employers when differences arise, and there is a stability in commercial relations heretofore unknown.

To the list must be added the waitresses, the bindery workers, and other organizations that can tell of the union's merit—the only supporter of women in the business field. The expression of opinion is unanimous.

The insistence of "equal pay for equal work" is a meritorious demand of the union. There is no good reason why there should be a different rate. Frequently women have to support others as well as themselves, and utter helplessness, too long, was the cause of commercial indifference to the ethics.

Thus summarizing the advantages, it is necessary to aid in the good work. The union label, card and button stand for all described above. Therefore, we should take the lesson home—make the application personal—and insist on products union-made, or assist by hiring those affiliated with the power of so much benefit to the working people and the community in general.

* * *

Don't forget to shop early. One gets better results in the daytime. The light is to be preferred. Those who serve us are not so tired. And remember the "call of the clerk" for a workday limited by the hour of six o'clock on weekdays, excepting Saturdays, when ten o'clock is the time set. Better still, shop early in the day.

* * *

Here is what Louis F. Post has to say in the Chicago *Public* about the election in Denver that attracted wide attention:

"Judge Lindsey has been re-elected as judge of the 'kids' court' of Denver. This was in spite of the united opposition of the bosses and the machines, and could not have been accomplished but for the votes of women. For the first time a definite case of municipal house-cleaning, recognized by the women voters of Denver as such, was an issue at the polls, and the women of Denver proved the value of woman suffrage as a protector of the home. It was a good day's work to retain this sympathetic, intelligent and fearless judge in his place; but better still was the demonstration of woman's function as a home-keeper in that larger home which we call the municipality."

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—"Club Women in Boston," said the head-line. "Dear, dear," commented the near-sighted man, unable to read the context. "I never would have thought it possible. Why, the very worst we do in Philadelphia is to neglect to give 'em a seat."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis



This is the Label of the
Journeyman

Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

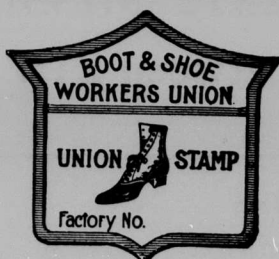
EAGLESON CO.

PACIFIC SHIRT CO.
AND
WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.



Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

Every Woman in San Francisco
KNOWS or SHOULD
KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater
San Francisco
Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in
Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on
the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

Demand the Union Label on Articles

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY
526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.62
Deposits, June 30, 1908.....\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office,
or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by
Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.,
except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday ev-
enings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for
receipt of deposits only.

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President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President,
Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant
Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George
Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-
fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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BOSTON, MASS.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.

†Monotype machines.

‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valen-
 cia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
 (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and
 Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) *Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (7) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-
 mento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (10) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
 (188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mis-
 sion.
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (81) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.

- (192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mis-
 sion.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial
 and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and
 Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades
 Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Mar-
 ket street, Room 122. Business Agent George A.
 Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be ad-
 dressed as above.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.



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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets.
John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight St. At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 24, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Messrs. W. E. Wagner and J. Stengele were reinstated to membership in good standing. Subsequently the submitted resignation from membership of Mr. W. E. Wagner was accepted.

Messrs. G. B. McPherson, of Local No. 184, Everett, and J. Wenn, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due and payable to the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. S. Morey, No. 68 Haight street. There are no death assessments to be paid this quarter. The dues of the 4th quarter will become delinquent on January 1, 1909, and such members as have at various times in the past figured in the local's suspension list, are particularly urged to take time by the forelock on this occasion.

It is with considerable satisfaction that the following excerpt from the November issue of the *International Musician* is herewith re-printed. It states authoritatively the position of the American Federation of Musicians toward a matter of constant complaint—the employment of so-called "juvenile bands," and may be regarded as embodying the last word in the argument advanced against the use of the services of such organizations of non-members. Any member of Local No. 6 who may have occasion to discuss the question of the employment of "juvenile" combinations, would do well to invite attention to the following open letter from the pen of Owen Miller, General Secretary of the A. F. of M.: "AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC OF ST. LOUIS ON THE EVILS OF THE 'JUVENILE BAND.'"

"St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1908.

"Musicians are the barometer of the social system. Whenever hard times comes on, the first thing that people economize in is amusements, and as people cannot very well be amused without music, musicians are the first to suffer from the hard times and the last to get the benefits of good times, because when people once get into the habit of economizing on going to places of amusement they are apt to make it a permanent habit. None have suffered more on account of the stringency than the professional musicians, and many of our people today are just barely existing. Therefore, I would like to call the people's attention to the many needless abuses that musicians suffer from, that make their lot even harder than it is.

"We have in the city of St. Louis several institutions, maintained ostensibly for the purpose of taking care of boys and giving them some opportunity for education. Invariably these institutions form a boy's band, employ an instructor, and just as soon as they teach these little children to toot a few tunes, so that they may be recognized, they at once farm them out in the competitive field with adult musicians. In most cases this may be done thoughtlessly, not knowing how much harm they are doing professional musicians, who have wives and families to support.

"In addition to these institutions, there are a number of speculators, who recognize that they can probably make some graft out of this system. They organize juvenile bands, teach them to play a few pieces, farm them out for whatever they can get, and pocket the entire amount received, crediting it to tuition fees.

"Only a short time ago I was shown a letter to one of the most prominent men in the city, asking him to use his influence with the Mayor and the Park Commissioner to get a lot of little children, who are under the patronage of a prelate, a series of park concerts.

"About a week ago a great department house, that depends upon public patronage, announced their intention of opening the school season with a children's carnival, through which they would advertise children's goods, and they proposed to employ for that purpose one of these juvenile bands.

"The great trouble is that people can not measure

our cloth with the same yardstick they measure their own. They do not seem to understand that music is an occupation that is entitled to any protection or respect. *A youth studying law would not be allowed to go into court and practice; a student in a medical college would not be allowed to hang out a shingle and practice medicine before he had passed the required examinations; a theological student would not be allowed to enter a pulpit until he had been properly ordained; an apprentice would not be allowed to work at a trade until competent; but everybody seems to think that it is real cute to have little children imitate musicians and enter the competitive field against them.* These children can not play music, because they are not physically able to do so, but the novelty of seeing little children doing what is hard work for a man to do, and more particularly the inducement of the cheaper rates at which they can employ them, is what causes recognition.

"There is no form of child labor more obnoxious than this. We have seven hundred men in our organization. Out of this seven hundred there are at least two hundred and fifty that are physically unable to make a parade on the streets. Yet it is nothing uncommon to see these little tots attempting this arduous task. No human being can do harder work than a musician is expected to do in a parade. While playing he assumes an unnatural position, uses his lungs for the double purpose of filling his instrument and breathing, and only the strongest men can go through the ordeal.

"Another and more serious phase of the question is that these little children are taken to excursions, picnics and balls, and are kept out unseasonable hours, when they ought to be in bed. They hear and see things little children should not hear and see; they are frequently tempted to smoke and drink; therefore, from the question of morality, such form of child labor ought to be prohibited.

"We do not in the slightest degree object to children being taught the grandest of arts, but we object to them being used for profit, and in the manner that will prevent fathers of families from supporting them. Respectfully,

"OWEN MILLER.

"President Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association."

Mr. Arthur M. Cohen, musical director of "The Naked Truth" Company, and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported at the Orpheum Theatre, this city, week of November 23.

Less Money
Better
Goods

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92 THIRD STREET, Nr. Mission
Aronson Building

One Year
Down Town

Business Is
Good

Men's
Suits and
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The kind that gives satisfaction. We personally see that every suit is properly fitted—of course we have clerks and they all belong to the Union, but one of the bosses looks over every suit sale, so you can't go wrong—we are just as particular as you are because

Satisfaction
or Your
Money Back

WE WANT BOOSTERS.

Suits, Overcoats & Cravenettes

\$10 to \$30

Less
Money
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Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

The Central Trust Company
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Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

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BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

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The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the Buying Public. The only way to bring this important change about is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will assist more to build up the down town district than the patronage of the buying public—nothing will lend more to the prestige of San Francisco.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

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